

## Conventional Darlington Gain Block Bias

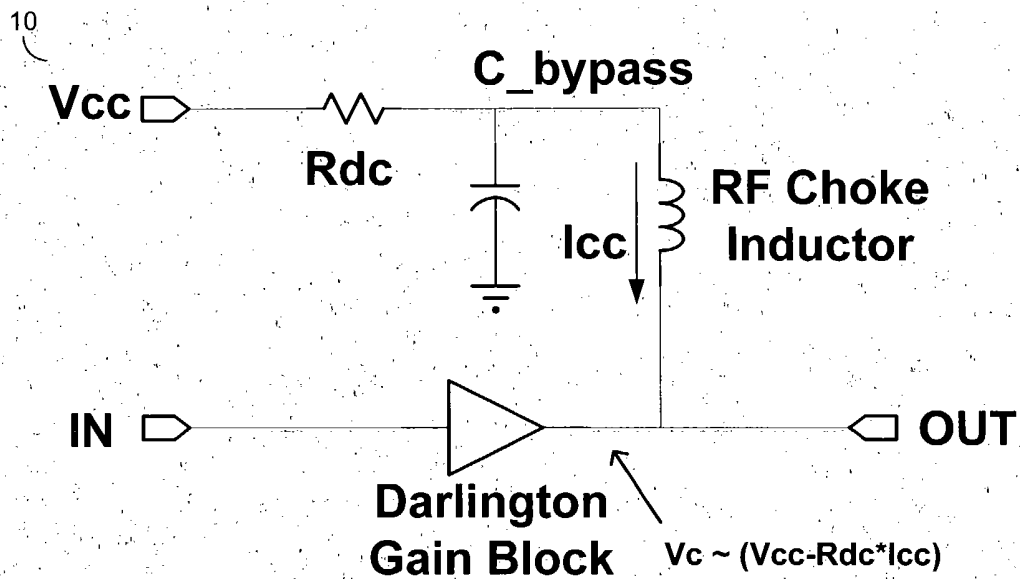
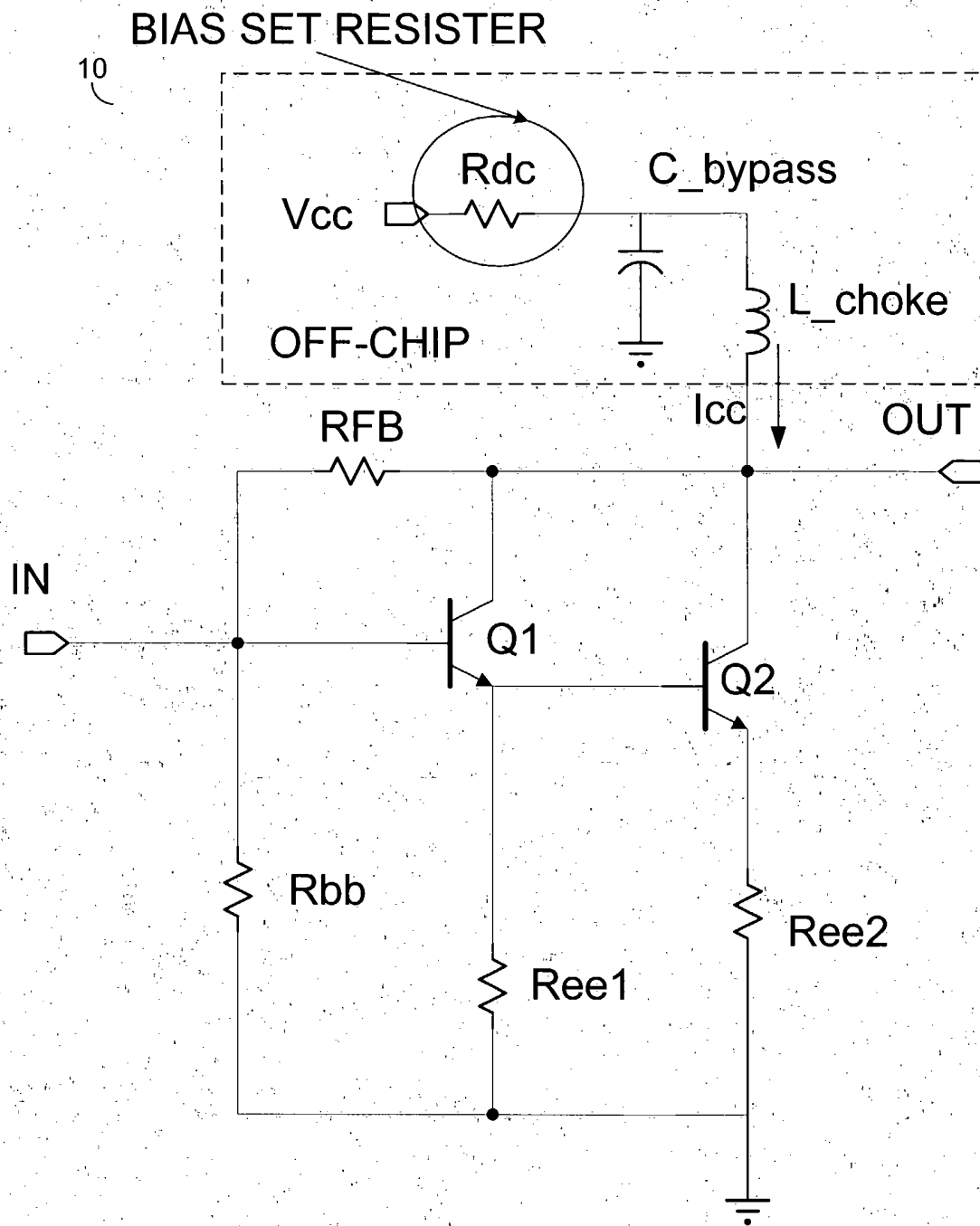
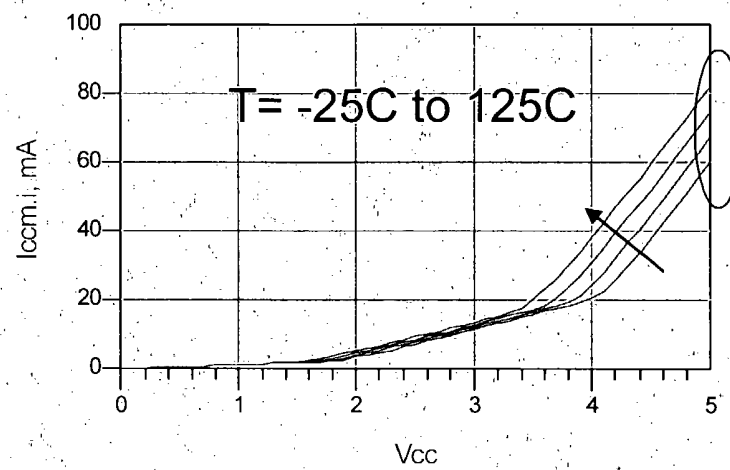


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

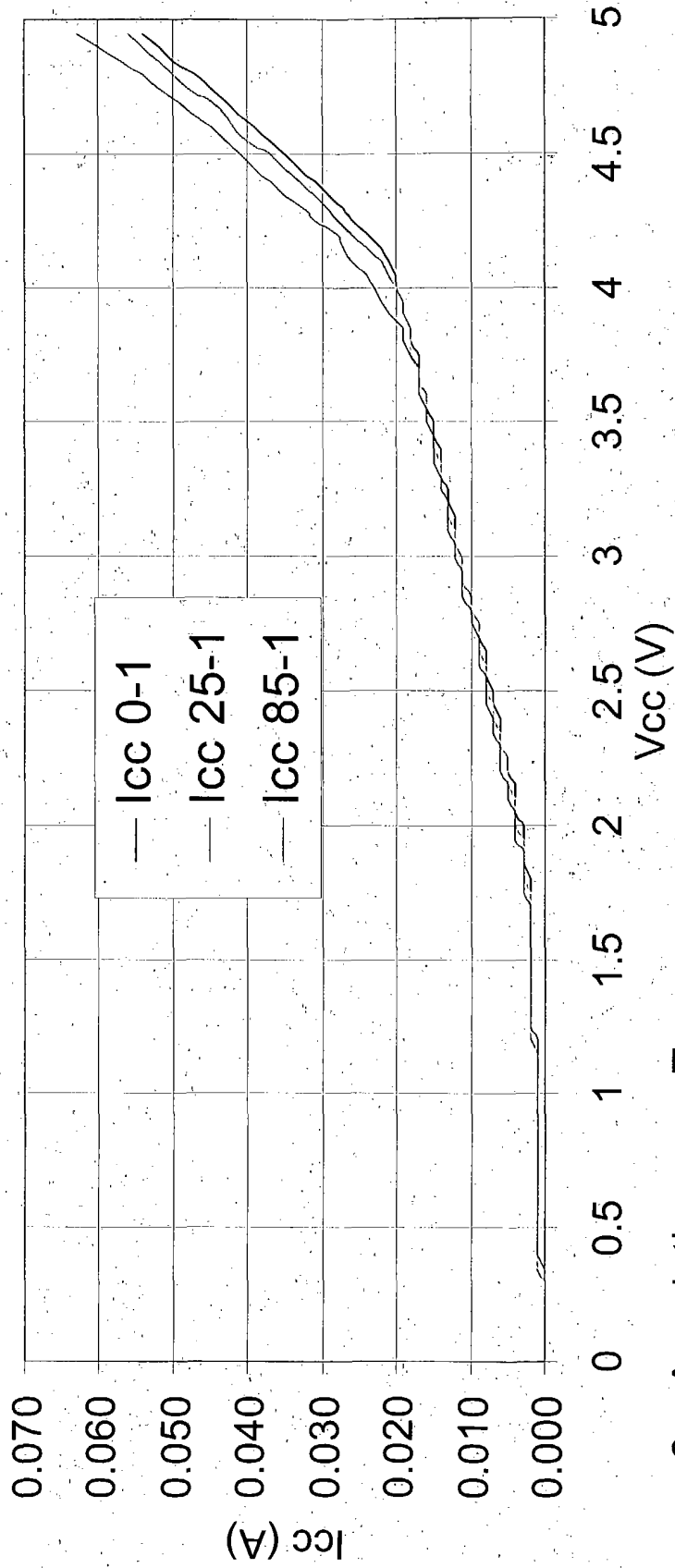
## Conventional Darlington Bias



20 mA Variation or  $\pm 14\%$

FIG. 3

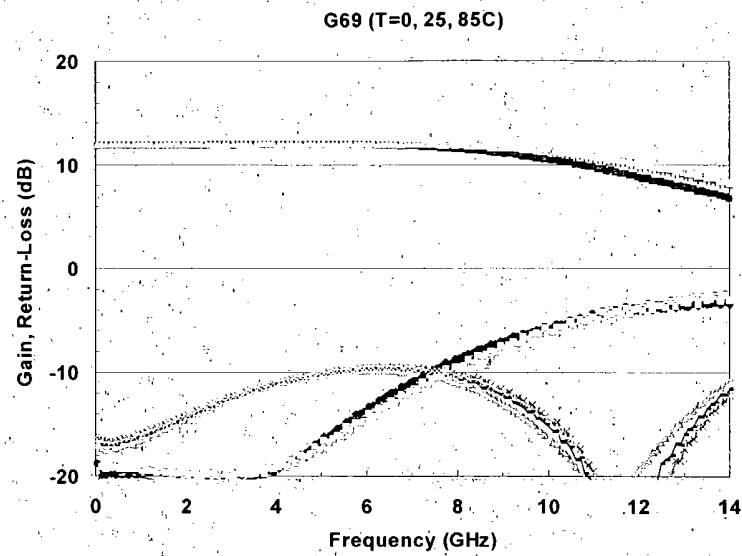
Conventional Darlington Bias

 $I_{CC}$  vs  $V_{CC}$   
 G69 ( $T=0, 25, 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )


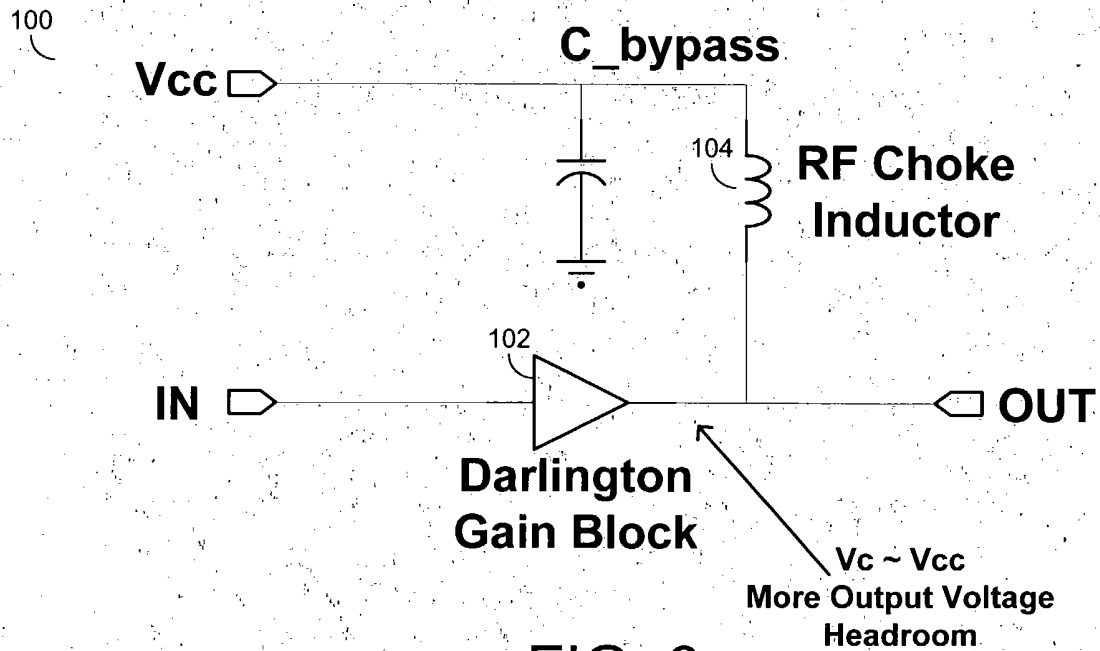
~8 mA variation over Temp  
 (13% variation,  $T=0-85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
 ~40 mAV  $V_{CC}$  sensitivity

**FIG. 4**

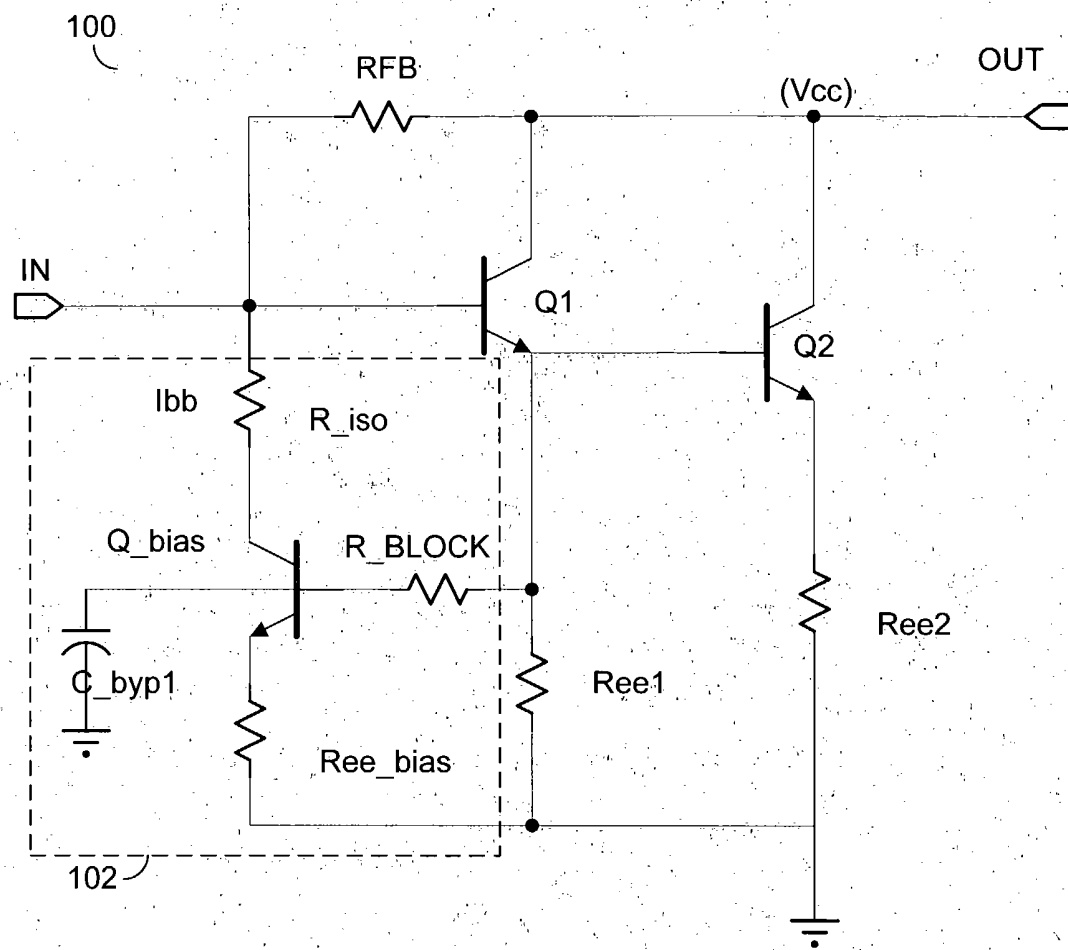
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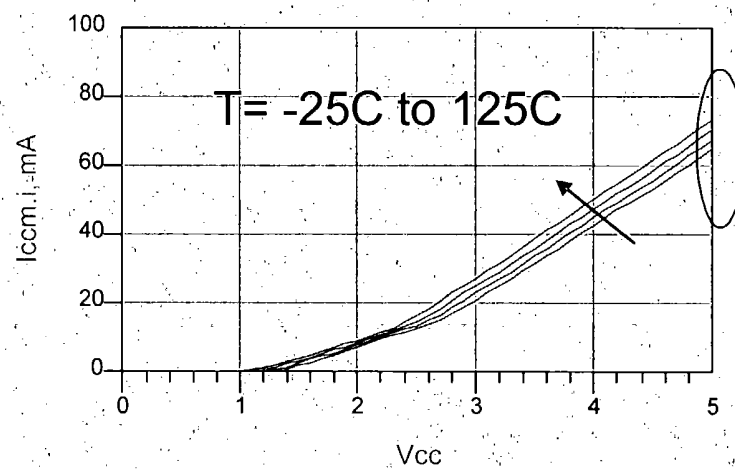


**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7**



10 mA Variation or  $\pm 7\%$

**FIG. 8**

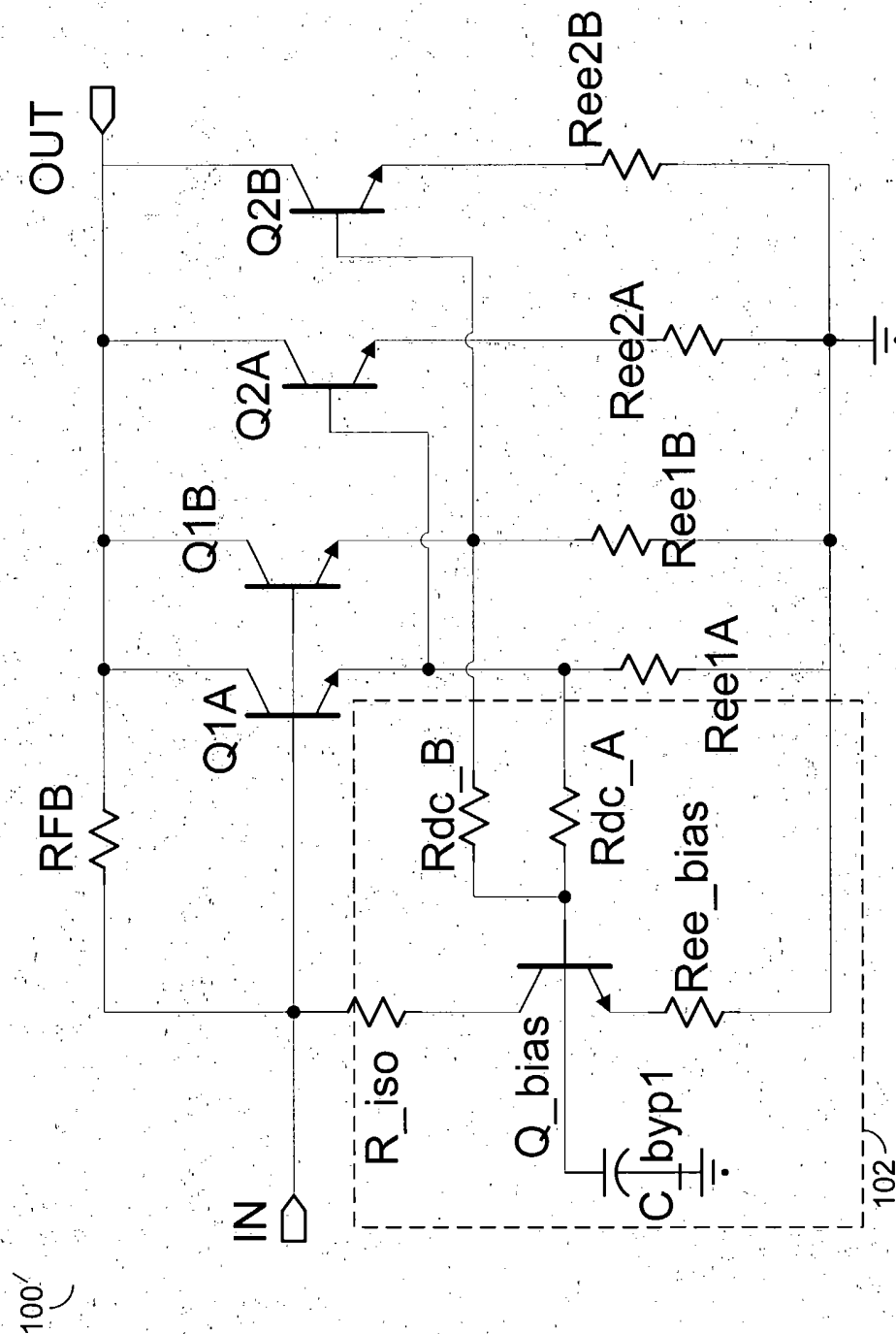
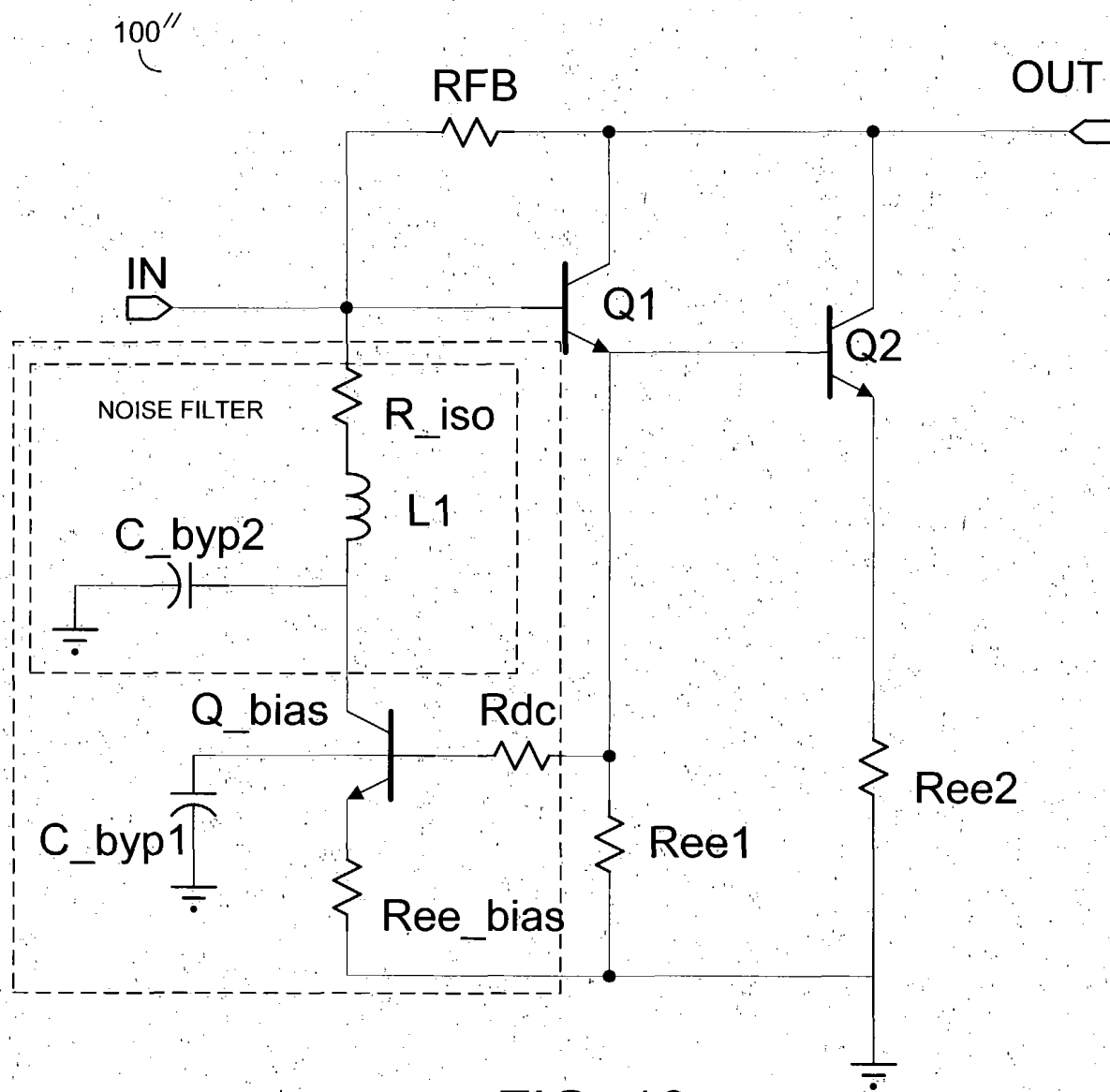
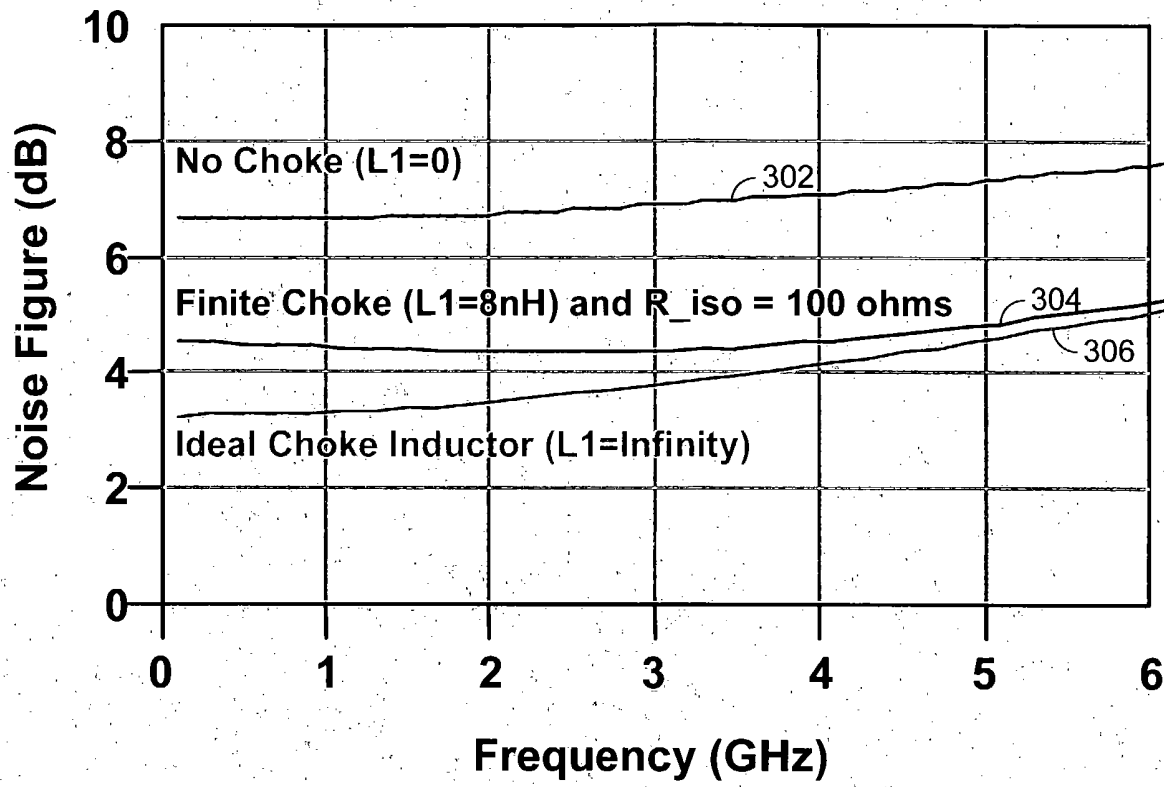


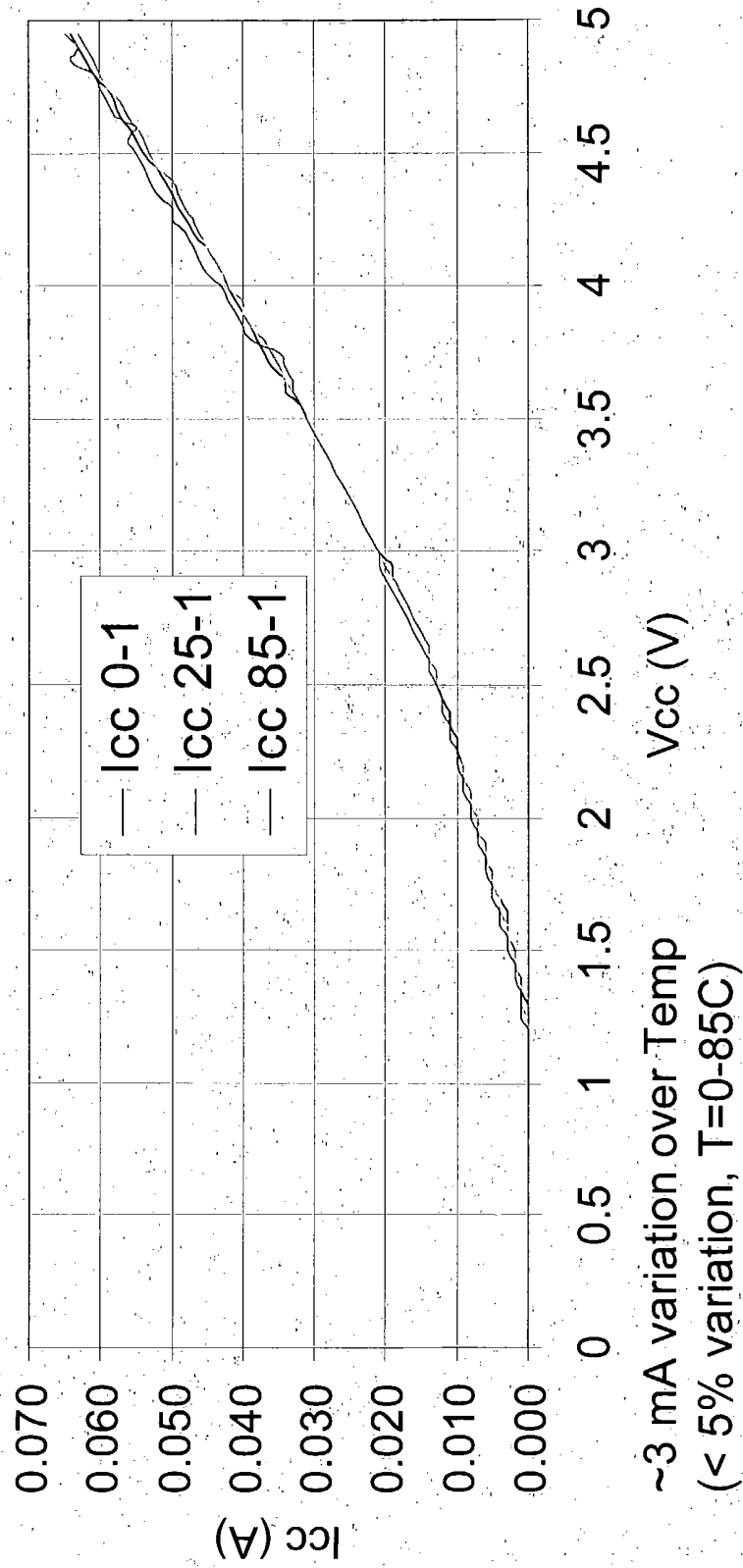
FIG. 9



FIG. 10

FIG. 11

ICC vs VCC  
G70\_2 (T=0, 25, 85C)

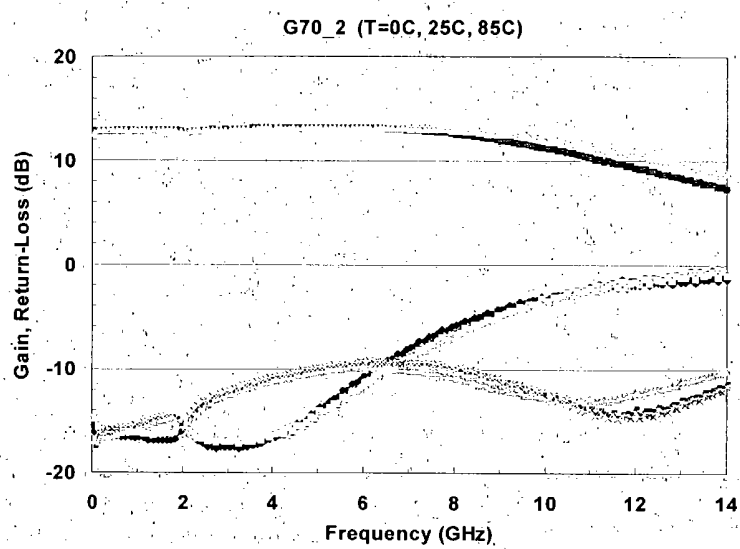


~3 mA variation over Temp

(< 5% variation, T=0-85C)

~20 mAV VCC sensitivity

FIG. 12

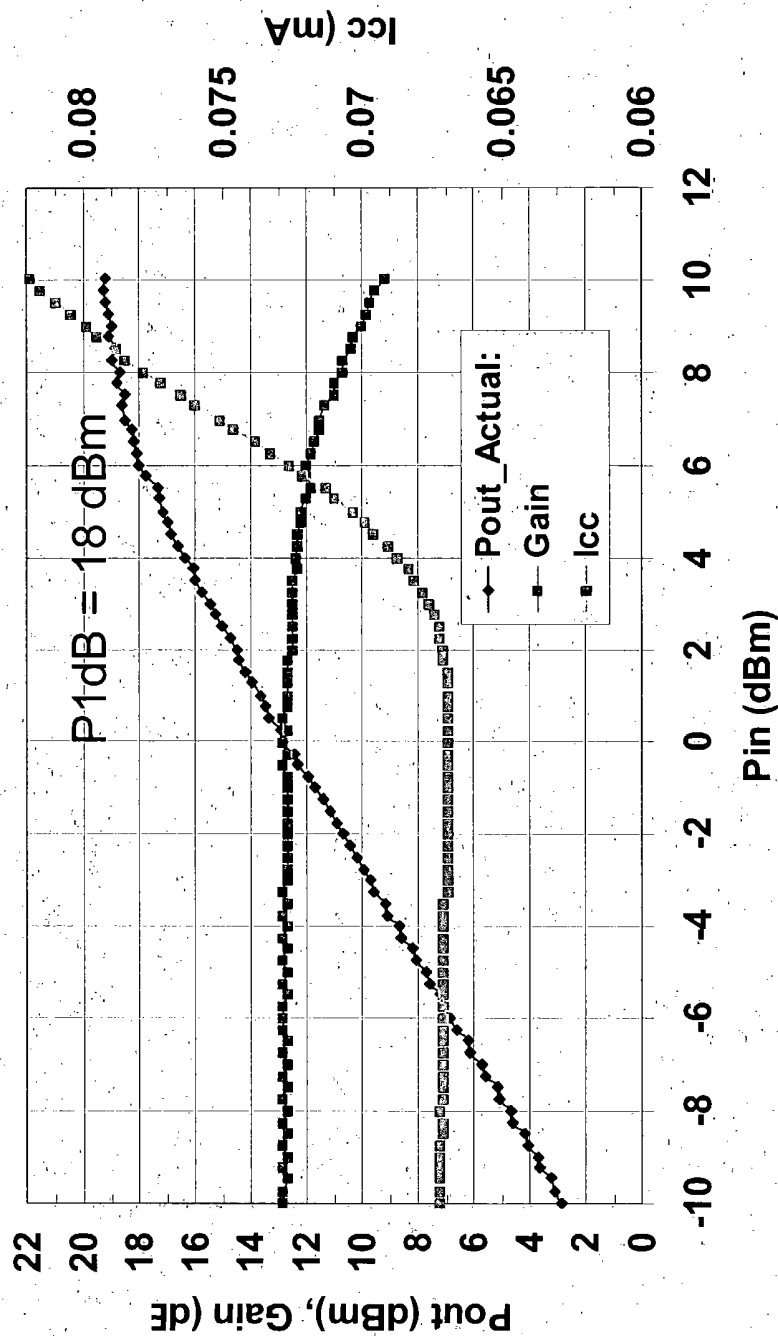
FIG. 13

# Self-bias Amp (G70\_2) P1dB @ 2 GHz

## Temp = 25C

G70 @ 2GHz, 25C

Pin vs Pout, Gain, PAE



Self-bias allows Icc to increase with Pin → topology can be designed for class B, AB bias

FIG. 14